

Mark Lindquist (WA #25076)
mark@hlq.lawyer
Herrmann Law Group
505 Fifth Ave S, Ste. 330
Seattle, WA 98104
T: 206-625-9104
F: 206-682-6710
Attorney for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON IN SEATTLE**

DONNITTA SINCLAIR, mother of deceased HORACE LORENZO ANDERSON, JR., individually, Plaintiff, Vs. CITY OF SEATTLE, a municipality, Defendant.	No. 2:21-cv-00571 COMPLAINT DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
--	---

Plaintiff, through her attorneys at Herrmann Law Group, hereby alleges as follows:

I. SYNOPSIS

1. Plaintiff Donnitta Sinclair seeks damages arising from the intentional and negligent conduct of the City of Seattle ("the City"), which resulted in the death of her 19-year-old son, Horace Lorenzo Anderson, Jr.

2. On or about June 8, 2020, the City abruptly abandoned the East Precinct of the Seattle Police Department ("SPD") in Capitol Hill.

3. Protestors used barriers left behind by police to create a "no-cop" zone in an area known as the Capitol Hill Organized Protest or "CHOP."

4. This decision by the City was well publicized and invited lawlessness and created a foreseeable danger.

IV. FACTS ALLEGED

16. After the City abandoned SPD's East Precinct on or about June 8, 2020, CHOP participants essentially seized a roughly sixteen-block area of Capitol Hill, including Cal Anderson Park.

17. SPD left behind barricades when they surrendered the area. CHOP participants used these barriers to block off streets from general traffic.

18. Local business owners and others observed CHOP participants carrying guns on public streets and in Cal Anderson Park at all hours.

19. Cal Anderson Park was turned into a massive tent city for CHOP participants and the general public was not allowed to use the park.

20. The City enabled CHOP by providing portable toilets, lighting, and other support, including modifying protocols of SPD and SFD.

21. The City had no effective plan for providing police protection, fire protection, or other emergency services into the surrendered area.

22. Violence, vandalism, open drug use, and a collection of other crimes predictably proliferated in CHOP.

23. Local business owners were threatened with retaliation if they attempted to paint over ubiquitous graffiti.

24. SPD adopted a policy and practice of not entering the area except in the case of life-threatening crimes, and sometimes not even then. CHOP became known as a "no-cop" zone.

25. After SPD and the City deserted the area, CHOP participants created a "medical tent" in an outdoor area of the Rancho Bravo restaurant on Pine Street just outside Cal Anderson Park.

26. On June 11, SPD Chief Carmen Best ("Police Chief") publicly admitted, while standing beside the Mayor, "In the first day of SPD not having access to the precinct, response times for crimes in progress were over 15 minutes, about three times as long as the average ..."

1 27. The same day, the Mayor spun CHOP as “a summer of love” and “block
2 party” in an interview with CNN, implying it was fun and safe.

3 28. City Council Member Kshama Sawant continually framed CHOP as a
4 “peaceful occupation” even after known violence.

5 29. On or about June 20, Lorenzo Anderson visited CHOP. That same night,
6 Marcel Long visited CHOP. Anderson and Long apparently had a history of antagonism
7 for about a year.

8 30. Long and others he was with correctly believed CHOP to be a “no-cop”
9 zone. Long was armed with a handgun.

10 31. Video from a local business shows Long talking to Anderson. When Long
11 pulls a gun, Anderson turns and walks quickly away. Long is momentarily held back by
12 others, but breaks away to run after Anderson. Long catches up to Anderson and shoots
13 him at least four times at approximately 2:19 am.

14 32. With no assistance in sight from SPD or SFD, CHOP participants carried
15 Anderson to the nearby Rancho Bravo “medical tent” on East Pine Street. He had a pulse
16 when they laid him down on a table.

17 33. An SFD Medic One ambulance was standing by about a block and a half
18 away from where Anderson lay bleeding.

19 34. Video circulating on social media shows a man imploring the medics to
20 help Anderson. “You could be saving his life. You could be saving his life right now. Sir,
21 please, explain to me what’s going on. He’s dying. He needs your help....”

22 35. One of the medical responders says into his radio, “We have a number of
23 citizens who want us into the location. I just want to make sure we’re not cleared to move
24 into the location.”

25 36. Medic One was apparently waiting for a green light from SPD, but SPD
26 was confused about the location of SFD and medics. Miscommunication between the
27 two agencies caused a delay of approximately 20 minutes.

1 37. At about 2:35 am, with still no assistance in sight, Anderson was loaded
2 into a civilian pick-up truck by CHOP volunteers. “We saw red lights from the fire
3 department up on Broadway and then, after some time, it became pretty clear the medics
4 weren’t coming in,” said a CHOP volunteer.

5 38. At about 2:45 am, Anderson arrived at Harborview. He was pronounced
6 dead at 2:53 am.

7 39. Anderson is survived by his mother, the Plaintiff, and his father.

8 40. The Police Chief and other city agents made public statements claiming
9 CHOP participants prevented fire and police from rescuing Anderson. Evidence shows
10 otherwise. In fact, CHOP participants were begging City personnel to enter and help
11 Anderson.

12 41. When police finally entered CHOP, approximately 20 minutes after the
13 shooting, videos show they were met with cries of “the victim is gone” and “they took him
14 to the hospital.” SPD’s delayed response appears to be the primary source of the crowd’s
15 hostility.

16 42. Long was charged with Murder in the First Degree by the King County
17 Prosecutor’s Office. He is still at large.

18 43. On or about June 29, there was another shooting in CHOP. A 16-year-old
19 boy was killed, and a 14-year-old was seriously wounded.

20 44. In the course of nine days in CHOP, there were two homicides and several
21 shootings, as well as other crimes such as robbery and sexual assault. In the six months
22 before CHOP, there were no homicides in the area. In 2019, there were three homicides
23 in the entire Capitol Hill neighborhood.

24 45. After the second CHOP homicide, the Police Chief said, “...unfortunate that
25 we have yet another murder in this area identified as CHOP.... And we’ve had multiple
26 other incidents – assaults, rape, robbery, and shootings.... So this is a real problem. And
27 I would question why we could continue to allow this to happen.”
28

Chief and the Mayor.

55. Actions of the defendant constituting every cause of action below proximately caused damages suffered by this plaintiff as described below.

56. The defendant's actions and failures amounted to deliberate indifference to federally protected rights. Therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages.

57. Under 42 USC §1988, Plaintiff is also entitled to attorney fees.

VII. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

14th Amendment Due Process and Parental Rights Violated

58. This action is brought by Donnitta Sinclair in her individual capacity as mother of the decedent.

59. The City's affirmative acts and failures to act, including abandoning the SPD East Precinct and CHOP, created a danger.

60. The City's acts and failures to act, including a policy where police only responded to "life-threatening" crimes in CHOP, and sometimes not even then, created a lawless "no-cop" zone.

61. Violence was foreseeable when the City abandoned police, fire, and other essential services in CHOP.

62. This City-created danger was known to city officials, including the Mayor and Police Chief. City officials demonstrated deliberate indifference to this danger.

63. Knowing this danger, the Mayor and other city officials encouraged Anderson and others into the area by referring to it as a "summer of love" and a "block party" and similar spin.

64. Long and others brought firearms into CHOP as they correctly believed the City had created a "no-cop" zone.

65. The City's acts, and failures to act, demonstrated deliberate indifference to the constitutional rights a parent has in the companionship of their children.

1 66. The City's actions and failures were the proximate cause of the death
2 of Lorenzo Anderson.

3 **VIII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **Negligence**

5 67. The City had a duty to act reasonably and not create a danger. Further,
6 the City had a duty to act reasonably and prepare for predictable dangers.

7 68. Through respondeat superior, the City is responsible for the actions of
8 officers and employees performed in the scope of their employment.

9 69. By abandoning CHOP and approving a "no-cop" zone where police only
10 entered CHOP in the event of "life-threatening" crimes, and sometimes not even
11 then, the City created a danger. Violence was foreseeable, but no working response
12 was prepared.

13 70. When Anderson was shot, a Medic One unit was standing by about a
14 block and a half away. A CHOP participant is on video begging the medics to assist.
15 "You could be saving his life right now. Sir, please, explain to me what's going on. He's
16 dying. He needs your help...."

17 71. Because of negligent miscommunication between ill-prepared City
18 agencies, medics failed to get approval to enter CHOP to assist Anderson in a timely
19 manner.

20 72. Approximately 26 minutes after he was shot, Anderson arrived at the
21 hospital in a civilian pick-up truck. Harbor Medical Center is only one mile away from
22 where Anderson was shot.

23 73. Anderson should have been in the hands of professional medics almost
24 immediately and transported to the hospital in a matter of a few minutes. Every
25 minute matters in treating gunshot wounds.

26 74. The City's negligence proximately caused Anderson's death.

27 **IX. DAMAGES**

28 75. As a result of these causes of action, Plaintiff lost the love, care,

1 companionship, and familial relationship between mother and son.

2 76. Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer severe grief, emotional
3 distress, and mental anguish.

4 **X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 77. WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pray for judgment against defendant awarding
6 plaintiffs the following, the exact nature and full extent of which to be proven at trial:

- 7 • Compensatory damages;
- 8 • Pursuant to 42 USC §1983, punitive damages;
- 9 • Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- 10 • Pursuant to 42 USC §1988, attorneys' fees and costs; and,
- 11 • Such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

12 **XI. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

13 78. Plaintiffs demand trial by jury on all issues.

14 Dated this 29th day of April, 2021.

15 ***HERRMANN LAW GROUP***

16 */s/ Mark Lindquist*

17 _____
18 Mark Lindquist (WA #25076)
19 Lara Herrmann (WA #30564)
20 Crystal R. Lloyd (WA #46072)
21 Attorneys for Plaintiff